

MD/JAG/IS/JC/76
AMBI/GC

IN THE MATTER OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMES
AT MACASSAR CAMP, CELEBES,

A F F I D A V I T

I, Leut. Comdr. GEORGE TYNDALE COOPER, Royal Navy, with home address at Pine-Tree Hill, Camberley, Surrey, make oath and say as follows:

1. I was captured in March 1942 after the sinking of H.M.S. EXETER in the Java Sea action. I was sent, in company with the survivors of H.M.S. EXETER to MACASSAR on the Island of CELEBES. We were all put into a modern Dutch military barracks about 2 miles south of the town. The Japanese authorities had appointed Lt. Col. L. CORTELLINS, K.N.I.L. as Camp Commander. He was not in fact the Senior Dutch Officer in the Camp; the Senior Dutch Officer was Col. M. VOOREN, K.N.I.L. The Dutch numbered about 1800, Americans 167 and the British 945. The British including those drafted to Japan were composed as follows:

UNIT:	OFFICERS:	RATINGS:	TOTAL:
H.M.S. EXETER	47	665	712
H.M.S. ENCOUNTER	8	159	167
H.M.S. STRONGHOLD	1	47	48
H.M.S. ANKING	-	2	2
R.F.A. FRANCOL	5	3	8
D.S. DE RUYTER	1	-	1
D.S. JAVA	1	1	2
2/4th A.I.F. (ex Timor)	..	5	5
	63	882	945

One Australian Air Force Officer joined the British Group a few weeks later.

3. [The conditions prevailing when I assumed command were poor. For a month we had lived on a daily food issue composed solely of one bun, and an envelope of cooked rice with a little green watercress and sometimes a little dried evil-smelling fish. Everyone had recently had the unpleasant experience of being sunk and had to endure the ignominy of capture. Many had been weakened by a long period in the water. As regards EXETER's personnel had completed a year's war service, 8 months of which had been spent almost continuously in the Tropics. I mention this point here as it played an important part in future events. The only clothes we had were those we were wearing on being sunk and we were devoid of any other possessions. Men were crowded into barracks, four sometimes five to a cubicle 8 feet by 6 with no bedding and no food utensils. Mosquitoes were very bad and bites incurred at night soon went septic.]

4. The guard for the Camp was provided from a platoon of the Japanese Naval Landing Force organisation, under an Ex-Warrant Officer NAGATOMO Shoi. The whole of the Celebes area was under Japanese Naval Administration with a Rear Admiral in Charge, MORI Shosho. The Chief of Staff(?) or Staff Officer who administered the Prisoner of War Camp appeared to be OTA Tai (Lieutenant) an Officer who spoke English and Dutch and had previously been Naval Attache in Java. He was a Regular Naval Officer, rather fat, very smart and dapper. He was also extremely capable and intelligent. He would be 37 years old now, and was about 5'8" in height. He had been Staff Officer to the Admiral Commanding the cruiser squadron of which the 'Asigara' was the Flag-ship. This man used to inspect the camp quite often. I had about three interviews and one interrogation with this officer from I tried to get our lot eased, with no success. When questioned on the Geneva Convention his reply was brusque and emphatic: "Don't talk to me of International Law. There is no such thing." The Japanese attitude was consistent; namely, that officers and ratings must be considered lower than the lowest coolie. Actually they went further and treated prisoners as criminals. OTA once told me that all with technical ability would be employed technically, the remainder as labourers, regardless of rank. OTA left for Japan on the 15th November 1942. He had already been relieved of his duties at MACASSAR in September 1942 by Lieut. Comdr. KUROKI. I saw KUROKI the day he took over from OTA. He stayed on a Chief of Staff to Admiral MORI for one year but we never

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him in the camp until he came back again in August 1943 to say goodbye. The Camp Commandant was almost unapproachable. Any adverse criticisms of the Camp reacted on the guards who took care to revenge themselves on the camp as a whole. The Japanese undoubtedly went out of their way to humiliate the European and were completely lacking in any form of sentiment regarding the sanctity of life or the welfare of the prisoners. The first Camp Commandant that we had was the equivalent of a British Warrant-Officer. He was NAGATOMO, he was Camp Commandant from April 1942 until May 1943. His character was quite negative and he never made any attempt to improve our conditions nor did he appear to care how we lived or what punishment was meted out to us so long as he himself was not bothered. He picked YOSHIDA, who really commanded the camp. NAGATOMO lived in the house next door to the camp, he knew therefore, very well what was going on, exactly how YOSHIDA was running the camp. Sometimes he used to wander around on a bicycle, when he could see the conditions in which we were living, with his own eyes. He was a lightly built man; lean and tough; not very well educated, and could speak no English or Malay. He wore cropped hair, and was a typical Japanese ranker officer. His age was something over 40, and he was about 5' 5" in height.

5. In May 1943 NAGATOMO was relieved by KIDAMA. This man KIDAMA is undoubtedly the same person as Lieut. Comdr. CHUBB mentions in paragraph 10, subparagraph 1 of his affidavit dated 25 January 1946. KIDAMA definitely took over in May 1943 and not in October as Lieut. Comdr. CHUBB states in his affidavit. KIDAMA had previously been in charge of the Military Police and had been both Comdr. of the Military Police and Camp Comdr. until October 1943. I agree with Lieut. Comdr. CHUBB's description of this man except that I can not remember spectacles. He was a thoroughly unpleasant character and let YOSHIDA get away with all his beatings and cruelty.

6. [The man who exercised the greatest influence in our camp life, for evil was 1st Class Seaman YOSHIDA.] The Japanese internal organisation is such that certain Petty Officers are appointed entirely for Administrative duties, (Clerical and Victualling etc.) One man, usually a Petty Officer, but in this case only a 1st Class Seaman (Equivalent to an A/B) is appointed as disciplinary P/O. He is responsible for all internal discipline and labour; in fact he combines the duties of Master-at-Arms and Chief Bosun's Mate. His power is limitless and over-rides superiors in administrative posts. YOSHIDA assumed this duty in April, 1942. He was promoted to 3rd Class P/O in May 1943, and subsequently at yearly intervals to the higher classes. Aged about 32, medium height, fit, strongly built, with flashing gold teeth, he was a man of untiring energy, excellent power of command and outstanding efficiency. Superimposed on these excellent qualities were an uncontrollable temper and all the bad characteristics that can be imagined. He became to us the embodiment of everything that was evil and everything that we had been fighting against in the war - sadistic brutality, cruelty, dishonesty, untruthfulness, roguery and tyranny. It was not long before everything connected with the Camp revolved around this fiend and that despotic rule lasted right up to the end. Personally I believe he was an agent of the KENPEI or Secret Military Police. His reputation for bestiality was wide-spread in the Celebes and he was universally feared. Officers from H.Q. appeared to have no control over him and he could do what he liked. From the Japanese point of view he was a great economic asset as he alone ran the Camp and H.Q. were never troubled by cases of indiscipline and embarrassing requests. [He ran the Camp on a policy of fear with collective reprisals on the innocent and sick, he created in the Camp a nervous tension, the nature of which can not exactly be described, with displays of terrifying anger and sadistic beatings and assault to all and sundry whether innocent or guilty without any form of investigation or opportunity for the victims to state their defence. Efforts by Officers to mediate often resulted in increased fury and additional victims, including the mediators. At times he would vent his wrath on the officers acting as interpreters, our only means of intercommunication, and thus by frightfulness tactics reduced their efficiency. To men always hungry, in most cases suffering from some form of sickness or ailment, ill-clothed and herded in quarters like animals, the addition of this nervous tension to the drabness and monotony of prison life, already devoid of all amenities of life to which the British are accustomed, had very exhausting effects upon the mental health. A lowering of mental health lowered physical health and so on in a vicious circle. The general deterioration of health in 1944 and

1945 was undoubtedly assisted by the mental strain of living under the control of this terrible person.

7. The Japanese method of maintaining discipline is by assault on the face with fists and the infliction of corporal punishment. This was usually done by a baseball bat, but also included such things as pick axe handles, spades, bamboos or any other weapon which was handy. Later on special clubs were made. Punishment was usually inflicted on the backside, but in bad beatings any part of the body was liable to be struck. Punishment was often accompanied by Ju-Jitsu throwing and long periods in the 'stoop-fall' position, before and/or after the beating. The number of strokes varied between 5 and 50 and depended on the state of the rage of the Guard, the crime, and whether the victim was one of YOSHIDA's likes or dislikes. Beatings were often done in the mess and in full view of the Camp. In a bad beating victims would be knocked down and kicked and forced to do "press-ups" after the injury had been inflicted. Ear-drums were often broken and other bodily harm inflicted. Men down town working were often beaten up by the guards on the spot and reported to YOSHIDA on return to Camp. They would then have to go through further punishment on a body already black and blue with bruises and stiff from blows. Other forms of punishment on a body included long periods of standing in the tropical sun, doubling around the camp in wooden clogs up to any period of three hours. Reprisals on Officers, P/Os in charge of Barracks or working parties were frequent and such punishments inflicted in the full view of the men. I myself was assaulted in one way or another over fifty times and beating on two occasions, once with a club and once with a spade. Examples of this type were innumerable.

8. I remember one particular occasion when YOSHIDA on his evening round found that a water-tap had been left running in one of the barrack rooms. He lost complete control of himself and went completely berserk. He raged through the barrack-room screaming and helling for the Petty-Officer in charge who when he appeared was struck a heavy blow under the chin by YOSHIDA. Not content with that YOSHIDA went through the next two barrack-rooms and assaulted both of the Petty-Officers in charge of those two rooms. Then I appeared on the scene. YOSHIDA was still beside himself with fury and assaulted me. I personally received four stunning blows under the chin. Explanations at this stage were useless. YOSHIDA's next move was to call out the fire-picket which he paraded. I was then beaten in front of it with a spade, the last stroke of my beating was particularly painful as YOSHIDA turned the spade on its edge and I received quite a nasty wound. CHUBB and FISHER were similarly beaten and we were then told that we would have to stay there for several hours.

9. Owing to lack of money our men were forced to get it by other means and the main source of income was smuggling food into the Camp from working parties and selling it to the Dutch at a high price. This smuggling was also necessary in order to get capital to buy food outside and smuggle that in for use on Rice. Rice is easy to eat provided there is something to go with it, with only salt, it is desperately difficult. Sugar was essential to the health of the men in order to assist their eating the rice, the main part of the diet. This smuggling was a continual source of trouble and an endless source of worry and was the main cause of nauseating beatings. At times I forbade it altogether to protect the community, but I let up on it as much as possible and risked the beating of the few to help the many. One could not deprive the hungry of food nor hinder their consumption of rice. Soap etc. was also essential to health and I sympathized with men trying to get money somehow in order to maintain their lives.

10. Only about a hundred men per day were employed outside the Camp during the first five months; from August 1942 onwards a great call was made on working parties. Two hundred and fifteen men and officers left for Japan in October, 1942. Four hundred others were sent to an aerodrome about 15 miles away to extend the runways. This party suffered from Malaria, with a certain amount of Dysentery and tropical ulcers during the rainy season. As they went sick they came back to the camp and were subsequently replaced by others. No mosquito nets, little cover at night, no shift of clothes, very few boots and lack of soap made conditions very severe. Many protests, a heavy sick list and a death from Malaria in April 1943, at last forced the Japanese to make some provision of nets. By this time it was too late and more than 70% of the men

were subject to recurrent Malaria; by 1945 this had increased to 96%. The weakening effect of this malady on men in bad conditions, and employed in coolie work in the tropics caused general undermining of health and was responsible for the heavy mortality during the epidemic of 1945. The Japanese were quite aware of the cause and the effects of Malaria, but made no attempt to prevent it. They also seriously restricted the supplies of Quinine. YOSHIDA could have rectified all this at any time, but did not do so. Other men were employed in the town on a variety of jobs or inside the Camp. Throughout our policy was one of "go slow" shoddy work and do as much damage as possible. The demand on working parties by the Japanese was so great that old and unfit men were forced to work far in excess of their physical capabilities. The usual period of sickness for malaria was five days. Foot trouble (septic ulcers) was general. Lack of a balanced diet weakened men, and food was insufficient to build up convalescents. Wounds and ulcers took months to heal. Hours were long, days off few and far between. In January, 1943, 29 officers and 171 men were drafted to FORMOSA on the East leg of the Celebes in a mosquito infested swamp with no provisions against Malaria. This party stayed eight months there and lost sixteen men from sickness.]

11. A large sick list existed from the start. At the time of the sinking, men were tired by eight months war-service in the tropics and were in urgent need of rest. A long period in the Water weakened many and the lack of food in the first six months and the difficulty of changing from a European diet to an Asiatic one affected the general health. Septic skin diseases, malaria with a certain amount of Beri-Beri were the main complaints.

12. [Food, or the lack of it, has dominated every second of prison life. I do not know what the official ration was, but I am certain we never got it. The guards stole much of the prisoners' rations. The amount received by prisoners was just sufficient for the majority to maintain life. The Japanese wished to get the maximum work out of us at the least cost. It did not particularly interest them if we died through lack of food. To give food to sick men they think foolish and uneconomic. They treat their sick in the same way. Like animals, they discard the sick and weaklings. Our food in 1942 was roughly as follows:

Breakfast : 4 oz. Dry bread
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a cup Coffee.
 Dinner : 6 oz Rice with a little coarse meat
 and greens and/or a duck egg.
 Supper : 8 oz bread with one duck egg.

1943 Onwards:

Breakfast : 6 oz Rice porridge
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz Sugar.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a cup of Coffee.
 Dinner : 6 oz. Rice with a little coarse
 meat and greens.
 Supper : 6 oz rice with thin vegetable stew.

Sometimes the meat varied with fish or an egg while the type and quantity of vegetables varied enormously. Later meat, fish and eggs went off altogether. It is true really, to say that men have existed on a diet composed mainly of rice and greens, total weight of food varying between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 pounds per day. The lack of vitamin and protein-bearing foods has lead to widespread mal-nutritional diseases. Food was available locally and the small amount of food provided was deliberate. They wished to make prisoners weak physically. Deaths from malnutrition and disease are attributable to malicious and pre-meditated neglect. Representations were continually being made to the guards without avail. The Macassar unit never received any Red Cross parcels, but the Java units received $\frac{3}{4}$ of a monthly parcel in $3\frac{1}{2}$ years. The rest must have gone to the Japanese forces somewhere.

13. The general life in Camp was drab. No forms of recreation were possible, no singing or concerts permitted. No mails, news, or papers were received. One wireless message was allowed to be sent in November, 1942 - nothing since. A rush mat and a sleeping board were the only furniture provided for the men.]

14. The majority of officers were drafted to Java in October, 1943. The Japanese selected one Lieutenant, one midshipman, the Chaplain and six warrant Officers to stay behind in Macassar - one Lieut. and one midshipman unfit to travel were also left. The command of the men was therefore transferred to Lieut. D.W.E. CHUBB, R.N., who kept it until 26th July 1945.

15. I consider that YOSHIDA was directly responsible for the ill-treatment which our PWs suffered in this camp and also consider that the Camp Commandants, Admiral MORI, and his Chief of Staff, should bear a large part of the responsibility for our treatment. Both Camp Commandants during the period in which I was the Senior Officer were well aware of what was going on and made no effort to improve our living conditions or to curb YOSHIDA in the exercise of his power.

SWORN by the said
COOPER at 6, Spring Gardens in the
City of Westminster this 7th day
of February 1946.

(Sgd) G. T. Cooper
Lieutenant Commander.

(Sgd) G.T. COOPER

BEFORE ME

(Sgd) A. M. Bell-MacDonald,
Major
(A.M. BELL-MACDONALD)
Major Legal Staff,
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FILE COPY
RETURN TO ROOM 361
供 述 書

私ハ、英國海軍、海軍少佐ジョージ、テインデール、
クーパー、自宅ハ「サレー」州、「カンベレー」町、
「パインツリーヒル」、宣誓ノ後左ノ通り陳述シマ
ス。

一、私ハ爪哇海戦デ英艦「エキセツター」號沈没ノ
後、一九四二年（昭和十七年）三月ニ俘虜トナリ
マシタ。私ハ英艦「エキセツター」號生存者ト一
所ニ「セレベス」島上ノ「マカツサル」ニ送ラレ
マシタ。私共ハ全部町ノ南二哩位ニ在ル近代風ノ
和蘭陸軍兵營ニ入レラレマシタ。日本當局ハ「蘭
領印度王軍」ノ陸軍中佐、L・コイトマンスヲ收
容所指揮官ニ任命シマシタ。彼ハ實際收容所ノ上
級和蘭將校デナカツタ。上級ノ和蘭將校ハ「蘭領
印度王軍」ノM・ヴァーレン大佐デアリマシタ。
和蘭人ノ數ハ約千八百名、米國人ガ百六十七名而
シテ英國人ガ九百四十五名デアリマシタ。

× × × ×

三、私ガ指揮ヲ執ツタ時ノ状態ハ慘メデシタ。私共
ハ一ヶ月間丸バン唯一個ト少量ノ「水タガラシ」
ヲ副エタ飯一包ト時偶惡臭アル乾魚少々カラ成ル
一日ノ支給食事デ生活シマシタ。各人共近頃環沈

Doc 5503

9/80.6

1.

Doc 5503

サレタ不愉快ナ経験ヲ味ヒ、捕虜ノ不名誉ヲ忍バ
ネバナリマセシデシタ。多數ハ長時間水中ニ居タ
爲メ衰弱シマシタ。「エキセツタ山號ニ就テ申セ
バ艦乗込員ハ一ケ年ノ戰時勤務ヲ終エ其内八ヶ月
ハ殆ンドズツト熱帯デ日ヲ送りマシタ。私ハ此點
ガ今後ノ出來事ニ大キナ影響ヲ及ボス故茲デ説明
致シマス。私共ガ持ツテ居タ唯一ノ着物ハ環沈サ
レタ時着テ居タモノデ其他ノ所有品ハ有リマセン
デシタ。

人々ハ縦八呎横六呎ノ寢具モ食器モナイ小室ニ四
名、時ニ五名詰込マレマシタ。蚊ハ實ニ酷ク夜間
刺サレタ痕ハ直ニ化膿シマシタ。

× × × ×

六、私共ノ收容所生活ニ最大ノ悪影響ヲ及ボシタ人
ハ海軍一等水兵吉田デシタ——彼ハ非無キ者
ト病人ニ對スル集團的報復ヲ以テスル暴虐方計デ
收容所内ヲ切盛りシ何ノ取締ノ形式モ無ク、又ハ
被害者ニ對シ自ラ辯護スル機會モ與ヘズニ罪ア
ル者ニモ罪ナキ者ニモ全部ニ對シテ暴虐的忿怒ヲ
示シ好慮的殴打暴行ヲ加エ收容所内ニ或ル神經ノ
緊張感ヲ醸シ出シマシタガ、ソノ感シハ一寸表現
シ難イ性質ノモノデアリマス。將校達ガ仲裁シヨ
ウトスルト度々彼ノ怒リヲ増々煽リ立テ被害者ヲ

2.

Doc 5503

増シ仲裁者迄モ卷添ヲ食フトイフ結果ニナリマシ
タ。時々吉田ハ私共ノ唯一ノ意志疏通者タル通譯
ヲ勤メル將校等ニ彼ノ憤怒ヲ爆發サセ斯クシテ恐
慄戰略ニヨリ彼等ノ能率ヲ低下サセマシタ。常ニ
飢エ、多クノ場合アル種ノ病氣ニ罹リ弊衣デ動物
ノ様ニ房中ニ集群サセラレタ人々ニトツテハ英國
人ガ習慣トシテ來タ生活ノ和氣藹々サラ既ニ缺除
シタ收容所生活ノ味氣無サト單調サニコノ神經ノ
緊張感ガ加ハツタ爲ニソノ精神的健康ガ非常ニ害
サレル結果トナリマシタ。精神的健康ノ低下ハ肉
体的健康ヲ低下サセ斯クシテ反動的ニ互ヒニ惡作
用ヲ及シマシタ。一九四四年及一九四五年ニ於ケ
ル一般的健康ノ衰退ハ此悉ルベキ人物ノ支配下ニ
生活スル精神的緊張ニ依テ疑ヒナク助長サレマシ
タ。

七、日本人ノ規律維持方法ハ拳ヲ圓メテ顔面ヲ毆打
スルコト、體刑ニ依ルノデアリマス。之ハイツモ
野球ノ「バット」デ行ハレタカ亦鐵槌ノ柄、鉄、
竹、又ハ手頃ナ其他ノ武器ノ如キ物モ含マレテ居
マシタ。後ニナツテ特別ノ棍棒ガ作ラレマシタ。
懲罰ハイツモ背部ニ課セラレルガ打方ノ惡イ時ハ
身体ノドンナ處モ打タレマシタ。懲罰ハ屢々其前
後ニ柔道ノ投ト亦イ間「蹲マセラレル」コトガツ

Doc 5503

キモノデシタ。殴打ノ數ハ五回カラ五十回ノ間デ
區別サレテ居テ而シテ衛兵ノ怒ノ程度、罪、及被
害者カ吉田ノ好ム人間カ好マヌ人間カニ依ツテ居
マシタ。殴打ハ屢々集會ノ處ヤ收容所ノ衆目環視
ノ所デ行ハレマシタ。殴リ方ガ惡イト被害者ハ毆
倒サレ、蹴飛サレ而シテ害ガ加ヘラレタ後「跪立
伏」ヲ強制サレテ居マシタ。屢々鼓膜ガ破レ身体
ノ他ノ部分ニ傷ヲ受ケマシタ。町デ働イテ居ル人
々ハ屢々其ノ場デ衛兵カラ毆ラレ收容所ニ歸ツテ
カラ吉田ニ報告サレマシタ。彼等ハ打撲傷デ既ニ
黒ク青クナツタリ殴打デ瘤ノ出來タ身体ニ更ニ體
刑ヲ受ケネバナラナカツタ。他ノ體刑ノ形式ハ長
イ間熱帶ノ太陽ノ下ニ立タセラレタリ三時間ニ亘
リ收容所ノ周圍ヲ下駄デ廻ラサレルコトデアリマ
シタ。將校達、收容所又ハ作業班ノ監督俘虜達ヘ
ノ報復ハ屢々デ斯カル罪ハ衆人環視ノ裡ニ行ハレ
マシタ。私自身モアレヤコレヤ五十回以上モ毆ラ
レ二度ノ内一度ハ棍棒デ一度ハ鐵デ打タレマシタ
コノ型ノ例ハ數ヘ切レマセンデシタ。

八、私ハ一ツノ特別ノ出來事ヲ記憶シテ居マス。吉
田カタ刻ノ巡回ノ時ニ收容所ノ一室デ水道栓ガ出
放シニナツテ居タノヲ見附マシタ。彼ハスツカリ
自制ヲ失イ全ク狂氣ニナリマシタ。彼ハ收容所ノ

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部屋ヲ通ツテ監督ノ下士官ニ向ツテ叫ビ且怒號
シナガラ走りマシタ。其下士官ハ出テ來タ時ニ吉
田カヲ顎ノ下ヲ踏ク殿ウレマシタ。ソレニ満足セ
ズニ吉田ハ次ノ二室ヲ通ツテ、此二室ノ監督ノ下
士官二人ヲ殴打シマシタ。其時私ハ現場ニ現レマ
シタ。吉田ハ猶怒テ夢中ニナツテ居タノデ私ヲ殿
リ附ケマシタ。私個人モ顎ノ下ニ四回モ氣ノ遠ク
ナル様ナ打撃ヲ受ケマシタ。コノ場合辯明ナドハ
無駄デシタ。吉田ノ次ノ行動ハ彼ガ檢閲シテ居タ
防火衛兵ヲ呼出スコトデシタ。ソレカウ私ハ其前
テ鐵デ續ケ打ヲサレマシタ。私ノ受ケタ最後ノ一
打ハ吉田ガ鐵ノ刃ノ向ヲ替エタノデ待ニ涌ク、而
シテ私ハ全ク容易ナラヌ負傷ラジマシタ。「チヤ
ツブート」「フイツシヤール」モ同様ニ打タレ、而シ
テソレカウ私共ハ其處ニ數時間モ停マツテ居ル様
ニ云イ渡サレマシタ。

九、金錢ノ不足カウ我々ハ餘營ナク其ヲ他ノ方法デ
得ナケレバナリマセンデシタ。而シテ收入ノ主源
ハ作業班カヲ收容所内エ食糧ヲ密カニ運ビ込ンデ
而シテ其レヲ和蘭人ハ高値デ賣ルコトデシタ。此
密輸入ハ亦飯ノ御菜ニスル食糧ヲ外デ買ヒ入レテ
ソレカウ密輸入スル爲ノ資金ヲ手ニ入レル様ニス
ルニモ亦必要デアリマシタ。飯ハ何カソレニ副エ

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レバ容易ニ食べラレマスガ、鹽ト更ケテハ如何ト
シテモ困難デス。砂糖ハ食事ノ主要部分タル飯ヲ
食ベル手助ニナル爲ニ吾人ノ健康ニモ必要デシタ。
此密蔵人ハ面倒ノ頻繁ナ源デアリ無限ノ心配ノ源
デアリ而シテ嫌惡スベキ殴打ノ主因デアリマシタ。
時々私ハ團體ヲ保護スル爲ニ其レヲ全面的ニ禁止
シマシタ。然シ私ハソレヲ出來ル又余計ニ見逃シ
テ多數ヲ救フ爲ニ少數者ノ殴打ノ危險ヲ賭シマシ
タ。我々ハ空腹者ノ食糧ヲ奪イ飯ノ消費ヲ妨ゲル
コトハ出來マセンデシタ。石鹼其他モ亦健康ニ必
要デシタ。而シテ私ハ其生活ヲ維持スル爲ドウカ
コウカ金錢ヲ得ヨウトシテ居ル人々ニ同情シマシ
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十、最初ノ五ケ月間ハ一日約百名位シカ收容所ノ外
デハ使役サレマセンデシタ。一九四二年八月以後
作業隊ニ大召集ガ行ハレマシタ。一九四二年十月
二百十五名ノ兵士ト將校ヲ日本ニ出發シマシタ。
他ノ四百名ハ滑走路ヲ擴張スル爲ニ約十五哩離レ
タ飛行場ヘ送ラレマシタ。此一團ハ雨季中「マラ
リヤ」、相當數ノ赤痢及熱帶性肺瘍ニ冒サレマシ
タ。病氣ニナルト彼等ハ收容所エ歸サレ而シテ次
々ト他ノ者ト交代サセラレマシタ。蚊帳モナク、
夜ハ僅カナ覆布、着替ノ絶無、極ク少ナイ長靴、

6.

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レバ容易ニ食ベラレマスガ、鹽ト更ケテハ如何ト
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而シテ石炭ノ缺乏ガ状態ヲ非常ニ酷クシマシタ。
多クノ抗議ト一九四三年四月ニ於ケル多数患者ノ
名簿ト「マウリヤ」ニヨル死者ハ遂ニ日本人ニ蚊
帳ヲ幾ツカ準備サセルコトヲ餘儀ナクサセマシタ。
此時ニハ既ニ週ク人員ノ七割以上ガ再發性「マウ
リヤ」ニ罹リ一九四五年迄ニハ九割六分ニ増加シ
マシタ。悪状態下ニアツテ而シテ熱帯デ土方仕事
ニ使役サレテイタ人々ガ此病氣デ衰弱サセウレタ
結果一般ニ健康ガ極悪化シ一九四五年ノ流行病期
間中ノ非常ナ死亡率ニナツタノハ此ノ病氣ノセイ
デアリマシタ。日本人ハ「マウリヤ」ノ原因ト結
果トラ能ク知ツテ居マシタガ、ソレヲ防グコトヲ
企テマセンデシタ。彼等ハ亦「キニーネ」ノ支給
ヲ非常ニ制限シマシタ。吉田ハイツデモ此ヲ全ク
改良スルコトガ出来タノニソウシマセンデシタ。
他ノ人員ハ町デ色々ナ仕事ニ又ハ收容所ノ中デ使
役サレマシタ。終始私共ノ方針ハ「週ク歩メ式」
ノ一ツデ見セ掛ノ仕事ヲシテ日本人ニ出來ル又多
ク損害ヲ與エルコトデシタ。日本人ノ作業際ニ對
スル要求ハ非常ニ大キク、老人ヤ病弱ナ人ハ彼等
ノ肉体的能力ヲ遙カニ超過シテ働クコトヲ強要サ
レマシタ。「マウリヤ」ノ普通發作期間ハ五日間
デシタ。足ノ病氣（腐敗性肺瘍）ハ一般的デシタ。

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平衡シタ食事ノ缺乏ハ人々ヲ衰弱サセ食物ハ恢復
期ノ病人ヲ養ウノニ不充分デシタ。傷ト脾瘍トハ
快癒ニ數ヶ月ヲ要シマシタ。勞働時間ハ長ク休日
ハホシノ數ヘル程シカナカッタノデス。一九四三
年一月中ニ二十九名ノ將校ト百七十一名ノ兵士ハ
「セレベス」島ノ東ノ足部ニ當リ且ツ「マウリヤ」
ニ對シテ何等施設ナク蚊ノ多イ濕地ニ所在スル「
ボマラー」ニ分遣サレマシタ。コノ一隊ハ八ヶ月
間其處ニ滞在シテ病氣デ十六名ヲ失ヒマシタ。

(以下次頁ニ續ク)

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十二、食糧又ハ其缺乏ハ獄中生活ノ各瞬間ニ於テ問題デアリマシタ。私ハ規定ノ配給量ガ何程デア
ルカタ知リマセンガ私共ハソレヲ受ケタコトガ
ナイコトハ確カデス。衛兵ハ俘虜ノ配給量ノ多
クヲ盗ミマシタ。俘虜ノ受取ツタ量ハ大多數ガ
生命ヲ害グニ足ル丈ケデシタ。日本人ハ最小ノ
價格デ最大限ノ仕事ヲヤラセヨウト欲シマシタ。
私共ガ食物ノ不足ノ爲ニ死ンデモ彼等ニ特別關
心ヲ起サセマセンデシタ。患者ニ食物ヲ與ヘル
コトハ彼等ハ馬鹿ラシク而シテ不經濟ト思ヒマ
シタ。彼等ハ彼等ノ患者ヲモ同様ニ取扱ヒマス。
彼等ハ患者ト弱イ人達ヲ動物ノ様ニ取棄テマス。
一九四二年ニ於ケル私共ノ食事ハザット左ノ通
リデシタ。

朝	飯	乾パン四オンス、珈琲半杯
昼	飯	飯六オンス、硬イ肉少々トソレニ青 葉ト家鴨ノ卵兩方カ一方
晩	飯	パン八オンス、家鴨ノ卵一個

一九四三年以降

朝	飯	粥六オンス、砂糖半オンス、珈琲半杯
昼	飯	飯六オンス、硬イ肉少々ト青葉
晩	飯	飯六オンス、薄イ野菜ステュー

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時々肉ハ魚又ハ卵一個ト代リ又一方デハ野菜ノ
量ト分量ハ諸ク色々アリマシタ。其後肉、魚
及卵ハ全部無クナリマシタ。人々ハ主トシテ飯
ト青菜カラ成立テ居ル食事ニ依存シタコトハ實
際本當デス。食事ノ全量ハ一日一封度半カラ二
封度デシタ。ヴァイタミント蛋白質ノアル食物ノ
不足ハ廣範圍ニ亘ル營養失調ニヨル病氣ヲ生ゼ
サセマシタ。食糧ハ現地デ入手ガ出來タカラ食
糧ノ小量支給ハ故意デシタ。彼等ハ俘虜ヲ肉体
的ニ衰弱サセヨウト欲シマシタ。營養失調ト疾
病ニヨル死ハ惡意ナ陰謀的怠慢ニ歸スルモノデ
ス。申立ガ絶エズ衛兵ニナサレタケレド効果ガ
アリマセンデシタ。「マカツサル」部隊ハ一度
モ赤十字救恤小包ヲ受取りマセンデシタ。然シ
爪哇部隊ハ三年半ノ間ニ一ヶ月分ノ小包ノ四分
ノ三ヲ一度タケ受取りマシタ。残りハドコカ日
本軍ニ行ツタノニ違ヒナイデセウ。

十三、收容所ニ於ケル一般生活ハ單調デシタ。ドン
ナ形式ノ娛樂モ出來ズ、唱歌ヤ音楽ノ會モ許可
サレマセンデシタ。郵便モ報道モ又ハ新聞モ受
取りマセンデシタ。一九四二年十一月ニ無電ヲ
一通打ツコトヲ許可サレタギリ一以來何物モ。

10.

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蘭製ノ骨ト陸軍用ノ板トガ人員ニ供給サレタ唯
一ノ器具デアリマシタ。

× × × × × × ×

海軍少佐 G. T. クーパー / 署名 /

右「クーパー」ハ一九四六年一月七日「ウエスト
ミンスター」市、「スプリングガーデン」六ニ於
テ予ノ面前ニテ宣誓セリ

ロンドン S. W. 1

法務局長事務所軍務課

法務部員少佐

A. M. ベル・マクドナルド / 署名 /

11.